SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Concert Saloen Keeper Attempts to Kill Man in the Grand Central Hotel and Wounds Another.

AN EXCITING CHASE

A Newspaper Article the Cause of the Trouble.

ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN.

Elisha Gregory, one of the proprietors of the Canterbury Saloon, on Broadway, was arrested last night by Captain Byrne, of the Fifteenth precinct, r attempting to kill George Wilcox and shooting dore Williams, of No. 30 West Houston street, in the leg, at the Grand Central Hotel. Gregory went into the hotel a little after ten o'clock, and walked straight to the office counter, where Wilcox was talking to one of the clerks. Without a word of warning he struck Wilcox several blows on the side of the head, and then drew his pistol. Mr. Wilcox, becoming alarmed when he saw the weapon, endeavored to escape by the rear door, but Gregory pursued him. The place was crowded en, and most of them got out of the way when they saw the danger. Just opposite the bar counter Wilcox caught one of the heavy chairs that furnish the room, and flung it in the passage of Gregory, who stumbled over it. Being intent deadly work he soon regained his and dashed after his man. dodged the murderous assailant around the pillars in the barroom but fearing Gregory would fire and hit some one else in the open space, he tried to get into the barber's shop and gain the street. Gregory turned In the same direction, but another chair coming in

THE PISTOL WENT OFF at the same time, and the ball hit Theodore Wilms, who was just leaving the barber's shop, in the leg. A cry of "Police!" was raised, and several of the men in the hallway of the hotel endeavored to catch Gregory, but he cluded them. Captain Byrne, who was passing as the affair was happening, heard the noise and went in. He saw Gregory endeavoring to get away and he dashed through the crowd of excited guests and grabbed him. The arrest was made not more than five feet from the spot where Stokes was taken after the murder of Mr. Fisk. Mr. Williams was assisted to the Fifteeth precinct tatation house, where Dr. Steele attended to his wound and he was then conveyed to his home. Tremendous excitement was caused in the hotel by the affair. Guests hurried in every direction, trying to get out of reach of the pistol. The barkseper ducked behind the counter, the clerks huddled behind a partition, and, but for the coolness and daring of a few of the gentlemen present, some serious damage would most certainly have been done. The Grand Central seems unlucky in the character of its notoriety. The proprietors would do well to introduce some decreming of life preserves. of the men in the hallway of the hotel the benefit of their patrons, in case some other gentlemen might take it into their heads to make

For some time past the press has been making a combined movement on the concert saloons of Broadway. Respectable citizens from all parts of Broadway. Respectable citizens from all parts of New York complained of the indecency of these places, and the press, in answer to the popular will, pointed out to the police the necessity of destroying them. The effect of the constant exposures in the papers was the breaking up of the saloons. Night after night the police kept on "pulling" them, until the proprietors, finding the business no longer profitable, gave it up. The concert saloons—that is, some of them—were turned into another branch of the same business, and for a couple of weeks back have been flaunting their gaudy brilliance as before. The real state of things within coming to the knowledge of the papers, the Evening Telegram opened a second onslaught a week ago. Gregory, it appears, was very much annoyed at the article in that paper, and some one telling him Mr. Wilcox was the author of it, he determined to be revenged, with the result already stated.

The following is the article which appeared in the Telegram on Friday, the 20th inst.:—

A few weeks ago the police were seized with a virtuous fit. It lasted for two nights. While the moral effect was THE THEATRE OF MURDER.

A few weeks ago the police were seized with a virtuous fit. It lasted for two nights. While the moral effect was upon them they made a descent upon the concert saloons so Broadway, arrested the proprietors and employes, kept them in the station houses over night and then let them all go. The knights of the club and shield then smiled, shook hands and congratulated themselves upon having rendered morality an immense assistance. But morality was not benefited much after all. Poor morality!

Among the dens "pulled" was one called the Canter-ury. The proprietors—Fred. Hughes and Elisha Greg-ry—had been among the most daring in outrasing pub-ic decency in the business. Their place was the nightly esort of theves, gamblers and roughs of the most langerous description. Hughes and Gregory have them-dress hear averal times arrested upon various charges.

Inc decency in the business. Their place was the nightly resort of the west ambiers and oregory have themselves and oregory have themselves are supported by the suppose and oregory have themselves are supported by the suppose of the work of the w

While these scenes were being enacted not a policeman made his appearance. The fact was suggestive. Have the proprietors come down satisfactorily? Surely if the place was a moral pest house at month ago there is a tended greater excuse for closing it now than there was then. We hold Captain Clinchy accountable for the continuation of this great evil. Let him do his duty. Gregory will be taken to Jefferson Market Police ourt this morning by Captain Byrne, and a num er of gentiemen who witnessed the affair will ppear against him as witnesses.

ART MATTERS.

A. Cary Smith's Yacht Portrait. It has taken Mr. A. Cary Smith nearly ten years

to educate picture purchasers into the conviction that the portrait of a yacht is more interesting and of higher artistic value than the portrait of an om nibus. His latest work, now on exhibition at Schaus' Gallery, is entitled "On the Way to Newport," and represents the yacht Columbia off Point Judith. It has been completed for several weeks, but has only been one day on exhibition, having been detained at the artist's studio, awaiting the frame. The scene is one that may be observed during almost any yacht cruise The Columbia is painted in very much the same position as the Sappho, by the same artist, sailing-that is, with a free wind and all her satis set. On the left an old coaster is approaching and one of the companion yachts has "juffed up" to pass her. On the right are the sloops Gracie and Vizen. The Columbia is hauling up for Newport, and the point of view whence she is taken allows the introduction of all those exquisite curvilinear limes which become impossible when you have a full broadside view. The gathering clouds indicate more wind, and the yacht is still holding on to all her light sails. Mr. Smith has contrived to do what most other painters of similar ambition em-

phatically fail in—he has put expression and action into a subject of which few artists or conneisseurs understand either the limitations or possibilities, and the values of "On the Way to Newsort" are therefore singularly harmonous. possionities, and the values of the way to Mewport' are, therefore, singularly harmonious. It is painted for Mr. Lester Wallack, and will remain on exhibition for about three weeks. Mr. Smith will immediately begin painting, for Mr. W. P. Douglass, either the Dauntless or else "The Sappho Passing the Livonia."

Art Sale.

Last evening and Friday evening were devoted, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, to the sale of a collection of paintings, mostly from a private gallery, and including quite a number of excellent works by distinguished American and foreign artists. The sale was well attended on both evenings, but the prices realized were very

both evenings, but the prices realized were very low. The largest prices given at Friday night's sale may be gathered from the following formula:—"Landscape." by A. D. Shattuck, \$200: "Newport," by J. H. Suydam, and "Landscape," by J. A. Kruseman, each \$220; "The Adminition," by Louis Lasaile, \$230; "Landscape," by J. W. Casilear. \$235; "Rall Shooting," by W. Ranney, \$256; "Early Morning in the White Mountains," by W. F. de Haas, \$350; "In the Field," by Verboeck-hoven, \$375; "The Domestic Tyrant," by W. H. Beard, \$05, and "The March of Silenus," by W. H. Beard, \$975.

Last evening's sale included fifteen cartoons by W. H. Beard. The following are the principal prices realized:—"Gold Brook," by J. P. Kensett, \$250; "Arab Soldiers," by Etienne-Emile Esters, \$280; "The Way to Church," by David Johnson, \$225; "The Wine Merchant," by David Johnson, \$225; "The Wine Merchant," by David Johnson, \$225; "The Wine Merchant," by David Gol, \$400; "English Landscape," by A. F. Bellows, \$225; "On the Seine," by Jules Dupre, \$200; "Game," by J. A. Kruseman, \$200; "Mephistopheles," by E. Ricater, \$336; "Soldiers off Duty," by A. Casanova, \$500; "Loch Lomond," by Arthur Parson, \$225; "The Farewell," by Scheurenberg, \$230, and "The Inundation," by Meyer von Bremen, \$220.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Brother Sam" at Wallacks. The first production of "Brother Sam" at Walack's Theatre was made last night, with Mr. Sothern in the leading part and Mr. John Gilbert as Jonathan Rumbelow, the uncle of the dear, delightful Slingsby. Mr. J. B. Polk personated Trimoush and Miss Effe Germon Mrs. Trimbush. The interest, of the piece, as a matter of course, centhe brother of Lord Dundreary. Mr. Sothern's per conation of the fop is in every way as individua as the part he has played so often and with which his fame is more distinctly identified. "Brother Sam" is not Lord Dundreary in any sense, the conception of the character being as distinct as the make-Dundreary pattern. Yet while the difference in the two parts is so unmistakable they are not so liverse as to leave the actor open to the charge that these fops have no family resemblance: they differ only as brothers usually differ, and the traces of character which seem similar in each are only such as to justify Uncle Rumbelow's very big word, uttered with so much difficulty—"concanguinty." Sam differs from Lord Dundreary in all outward things. He is a blonde of the purest type. His utterance is rapid and distinct, and his pronunciation that of all English-speaking people, who have seen the world. He is not more a Cockney than a Yankee, which is the same thing as saying that he is not like either. In dress, in manner, in speech and in action he is a man of the world who has learned the world's ways. He is a fop, but no mere imitation of other fops. He is without reverence for anybody or anything, and yet he is never absolutely ill bred. He lives by his wits, and his nonchainne is wonderful. The conception of the character, which is Mr. Sothern's and not the dramatists—which, indeed, is beyond any dramatist—is a study so complete and thorough as to be vitalized in every word, every look and every gesture. It is not Mr. Sothern that the audience sees, neither is it the Brother Sam which one would get from reading the play, but a strongly conceived bit of characterization made from observation and a study of living men. To look at it is a mosaic of a hundred fops melted into one, and unlike yet like them all. We bave dwelt thus long upon this delineation of Dundreary's brother because, even with the excellent support which Mr. Wallack has provided, he is the central figure of traces of character which seem similar in each are unike yet like them all. We have dwelt thus long upon this delineation of Dundreary's brother because, even with the excellent support which Mr. Wallack has provided, he is the central figure of the piece and the only bit of real individualization. Mr. John Gilbert's Uncle Rumbelow is one of those exquisite old men which this great actor knows so well how to clothe with the glow of genuine existence, and Miss Germon's Mrs. Trimbush is a singularly effective picture of the wife who rules her husband and hates the fumes of tobacco. Of Miss Rose Coghlan's Alice we cannot speak with so much warmth, her personation lacking somewhat the individuality which shone out in the other parts; but it was a performance which will improve rapidly and become, after a few representations, as strong almost as the others. One word seems necessary as to the general effect of the acting. The house was one of the largest and best, in every sense, which has been gathered together this season, and not of the kind easily moved to enthusiasm. The hearty welcome which was given to Mr. John Gilbert on his reappearance showed it to be one of of the kind easily moved to enthusiasm. The hearty welcome which was given to Mr. John Glibert on his reappearance showed it to be one of the audiences which knew and appreciated the old favorites of this theatre. But it was enthusiastic. From the beginning to the end of the play it was in a roar. Every well made point went over the house, growing in intensity as a smite grows into a laugh. A young American would call the performance "such fun," and "Brother Sam" could not say it was "sully ?"

only say it was "jolly." Musical and Theatrical Notes. Miss Kellogg seems to have gained the favor of

the Philadelphia public by her artistic impersonation of the *rôle* of Leonora in "Trovatore." One of the most welcome Christmas presents that the musical citizens of the metropolis can receive is the concert of Thomas' orchestra, announced to

take place on Saturday evening.

Mr. Lester Wallack plays "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady" and "Woodcock's Little Game" at the Brooklyn Academy on Christmas night. Mr. Wallack's recent seasons in Baltimore and Wash-

The next week is the old comedy week at the Union Square Theatre. The company is strong enough to play standard comedy well, but the ground is one upon which it is so dangerous to tread that prediction is futile.

The "Lily of France," with Miss Helen Temple as oah of Arc, closed at Booth's last night. Though not a success in the larger and better sense it was well put upon the stage, and neither Mr. Brougham nor Miss Temple can complain of want of opportunity. Next week Mr. James W. Wahack appears in "Henry Dunbar."

The new opera bouffe, "Les Cent Vierges," will be produced at the Olympic Theatre on Monday evening. The libretto shows it to be as indelicate as its predecessors, a fact which is probably a recommendation to such lovers of French music as are content to have it badly rendered for the sake of ts ministrations to a depraved and morbid taste.

Miss Ethel closed her engagement as the heroine in "Agnes" last night and took her benefit on the evening previous. On her benefit night the theatre was crowded by a very fashionable audience and the stage was almost covered with flowers. At the close of the performance Miss Ethel made a neat little speech, full of kindness and thanks for everybody. It is expected that she will return to the Union Square Theatre in the Spring.

"Round the Clock," at the Grand Opera House, as been the most successful piece yet produced at that theatre. The house is the largest place of amusement in the city, but it has generally been well alled. There is no reason why a house on the west side should not succeed, for from Broadway and Twenty-third street, the heart of the city, it is not more distant than any other theatre with two exceptions. All of our theatres are sufficiently accessible, and it is extreme narrowness which arges the objection of locality against any of them.

"Leo and Lotos" at Niblo's is having a very prosperous run. The spectacle and the ballet continue to attract large houses, and the absolute want of genuine humor in the piece is forgotten because of the glowing pictures which fellow one another in rapid succession. Two scenes especially, the palace of jewels and the boudoir of Venus, are as magnificent as anything yet produced in the way of spectacle. Without being in any sense a dra-matic entertainment, for it is, in fact, only a hint of what dramatic representations may be made, the piece succeeds because it is pleasant to the eye and generally inoflensive to good taste.

"False Shame," the new piece at the Flith Avenue Theatre, is a quiet English comedy after the Robertson pattern with a fair amount of "go" in it. The piay opens with a pienic at Rowan Ghyil Falls, where Arthur, Lord Chuton, saves Magdalen Atherly from drowning, but contents himself with removing a ring from her finger and allows the credit of it to go to Ernest Bragleigh, an adventurer and his rival. The unmasking of Bragleigh and the development of strong feeling under a mask of indolence and want of spirit in the young nobleman are the staple of the piece. Miss Rose Massey played the heroine at the Globe Theatre, London, and yet it was a success. People who know her capabilities and the strength of the Fifth Avenue company could choose four or five actresses likely to give the piece a better Magdalen and greater prosperity. of what dramatic representations may be made,

CAPITAL BON TON.

Preparations for a Brilliant Social Season.

LEADERS OF FASHION.

The Marquis De Noailles' Double Mansion.

Secretary Fish and the Diplomatic Corps.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1872. Strangers who have reached here thus early in search of the storied gayety of a Washington Winter find themselves disappointed and in some measure aggrieved by the almost "solemn stillness" that reigns in society. Let them take heart against the days-and they are not far off-when from three to six parties, receptions or dances must be crowded into the history of a single night, and that night repeated from week to week, with but breaks enough to catch a temporary and sustaining breath, until Lent steps in and ends all but the quiet and enjoyable little reunions that hold their own till approaching Summer sends every-body in the world of fashion off to Europe, the springs, the lakes, the seaside or the mountains. For the present friendly calls, informal gatherings, gossip upon the near-opening season and prepara-tions for it fill the weekly record. Two young ladies, each in that enviable position where they can do anything at any time and be applauded in the doing of it, have given germans at their the State associations has been begun by Pennsylvania. These State sociables have befeatures of society life, not that they are given by society people, but they bring together come the custom to have the President present and to arrange a sort of White House reception for the purpose of allowing everybody to be introduced and shake hands. For strangers on a flying ances, and cannot do any better, these half-public entertainments, to which admission is gained by purchased ticket, afford a fair half-view of society life, and, in some respects, are more enjoyable to the visitor than the miscellaneous jams on public

reception nights at the Executive Mansion. Secretary Delano gave a dinner party before starting for Cuba, on what is diversely represented to be a Cuban mission, a St. Domingo mission, and a speculative, private mission of his own and of his copartners in railroad interests. Nearer the truth than any, most probably, is the authorized version that he goes for health and recreation. The Secretary is not well-few office and professional men are any more-and he has been at business very close for two or three months. That he come back wiser than he went very likely, but he does not go, if those best situated to know speak truly, with any "instructions" or prearranged plan in his portmanteau. As for his dinner party it was a good one. Mr. Delano is a popular host, and is blessed with a good house in which to entertain his friends and a family circle in keeping with his other advantages. The Delanos are favorites in society at all events.

THE ONE LARGE PARTY OF THE SEASON thus far has been that of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, probably the most welcome party giver of Washington. It was given early for the especial purpose of clear-ing the way for other and better ones to follow. The Fishes leave us in March and the country in April for Europe, and will leave behind them regrets most substantial and sincere over their departure. In Mrs. Fish ample means are combined with rare taste and capacity for the exercise of her high office in the social world, and netwithstand mal splendor of the entertainments of the Secretary of State, society warms towards them now that they are disappearing.

For the same reason that a testimonial to an official person is most in order when he is retiring office, and has no further favors, it is perhaps a fitting time to say of the departing Secretary that none who have gone before him ever stood higher in the esteem of that particular class with whom, in virtue of his office, he comes into c or private life at Washington. In proof of this are some remarks said to have fallen warmly from the lips of a Minister eminent in position, of acknowledged talent and experienced in diplomatic usage. He was explaining and defending the act of himself and his colleagues in calling collectively upon the President, a day or two after the November election, to congratulate him upon a re-election that, tion, to congratulate him upon a re-election that, under our constitution, had not been formally effected, and was endeavoring to combat an assertion that the corps had grievously sinned against precedent, ctiquette and good taste, which was a serious matter, as well as against republican simplicity and respect for our system of government, which, possibly, was not of such practical consequence. Distressed by the directness and persistence of the arguments advanced by the person with whom he was engaged in discussion, he suddenly abandoned the line of diplomatic finesse and subtlety with which he had been meeting the attack, and said:—"well, sir! have your own opinion, as I have mine, in this matter; I care not for questions of precedent or propriety; but I know that the diplomatic corps, in a body and personally, have the warmest icellings of regard for Mr. Fish and his excellent lady, and are grateful to both for the kindness and generosity with which the corps have always been treated. The same feelings we have for Fresident Grant and his lady, and it was by almost a common impulse that the movement originated that led to an expression of our desire to call upon the President for the purpose of congratulating him, not upon his re-election, but upon the result of the election just held. We intended also by the call to do honor to and gratily the Secretary of State. We have nothing to do with the political dissensions of your country, but we personally rejoiced in the success of those who have made our official and personal intercourse pleasant and agreeable in every way. It is true that we represented only ourselves and not our governments; but we all feel satisfied finat our governments, who were, of course, duly informed of the proceeding, will approve our conduct." This incident, though a little late in the telling, affords, perhaps, as full and close an expandation of that much-discussed "royal reception" at the Executive Mansion as has yet been seen in print. under our constitution, had not been formally

planation of that much-discussed "royal reception" at the Executive Mansion as has yet been seen in print.

THE MARQUIS DE NOALLES, the new French Minister, is not more impatient to get into his new house, or rather houses—for he is having two knocked into one to get room enough—than society generally is impatient to have him in and "fixed." The fame of the Minister came over before him; it has grown with his actual presence, and expectation has been raised to the limit of endurance by the prospect of additional delay in realizing the hopes and promises of gay life at the French Embassy. All that wealth, rank, lineage, polite culture and complete familiarity with social usages in their highest reinnement can afford of pleasure is guaranteed to Washington society this Winter, and society stands eager for the revel to begin. Delightiul suggestions are affoat that the presence of the Marquis, his elegant and vivactous wife and those incomprehensible attachés that have won the distinction of accompanying the suite of the Minister, cannot fail to give to society this season a dash of that Paristan élan, of the period of the Empire, that is at once inexpressible and delightful. Meanwhile the destined scene of all these pleasures, on the corner of K and Tenth streets, is in an aggravating state of incompletion, and it looks as if the promised Christmas festivities were doomed to premature decay. The Marquis himself, foreseeing all this, was anxious to rent, at any price, the barrack-sized dwelling on I street, just built by Mr. Marshall Brown, a retired hotel keeper of note in days before the war; but, greatly to the discontent of society, Mr. Brown Insisted that he built the house for himself and intended to live in it, though, by way of partial amends, he intimated that he did not propose to be behind the "Markis" in doing what was right by society. This brave purpose will derive encouragement from good nelgiblorhood, for just across the street is the handsome and really hospitable residence of the Preedmen's Bureau

of hostilities, he laid covetous eyes on this especial house, for good houses were scarce in those days, and the Bureau began to look for other quarters; but the General declined to disposess a public office, and went a long way towards the other end of town, into the house now owned and occupied by General Sherman in Douglas row.

The General Sherman and his home calls to mind the fact that his favorite daughter, minnie, will be away this season in Europe, which will not be agreeable to her father's guests and the many friends who love to go to Sherman's. Mrs. Sherman, or "Elien," as her husband affectionately speaks of her always before intimates, is indeed a share of duty has fallen to her daughter's lot that all will greatly miss the youthful hostess.

The Sweetest Girl in Washington.

speaks of her always before intimates, is indeed a hastess, if not a lost, in herself; but so large a share of duty has fallen to her daughter's lot that all will greatly miss fallen to her daughter's lot that all will greatly miss fallen to her daughter's lot that all will greatly miss fallen to her daughter's lot that all will greatly miss for the State Beat of the British Legation, to Miss Mary Campbell, "the sweetest girl in all Washington," as declared by some of her friends, is a topic at the West End. Thus another link is forged in the chain that is binding together the social classes of England and America. However the political world may dispute over the manner in which the Joint High Commissioners on the part of Her Majesty did their work of State, there can be no question that, with the aid of their young attachés, they cut out an especial and lasting niche in our society for their compatriots of both sexes and all ages, and raised our English cousins from actual, though silent, disfavor to a plane of their own above the common. Tyndail and George Macdonald have felt the result of this, though, as citizens of the republic of letters, they would have been sure of a welcome place, which their own qualities would have kept for them afterwards. Still, there is no denying that it is a good thing now is society to be English—that is, an English gentleman and not a so-called "snob." To return to THE INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE ENGAGEMENT. Let it be known that the prospective groom is the eldest son and heir of a wealthy commoner by the accident of birth and fortune, and an estimable gentleman in his own right. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Archibald Campbell, who was chief clerk of the War Department under the secretary-ship of the late William L. Marcy, but who has been for so many years a Boundary Commissioner on the border line of British North America that he has gained by association all the good qualities that distinguish Englishmen of education and position, without lesing the distinctive favor of an a

wans of an amoassacornar residence.

THEATRICAL CELEBRITIES.

Can we place Lester Wallack in the category of Englishmen in high favor? He has been playing all the week at the National Theatre, in "Central Park" and "Rosedale," to audiences above criticism in number and rank. His seaside neighbor, Park" and "Rosedale," to audiences above criticism in number and rank. His seaside neighbor, the President, from the contiguity of a private box has greeted him with friendly and approving countenance, and our "best people" have vied with each other in showing attention to the handsome Mr. "Lester" of their youthful remembrances. The presence of General Banks, who occupied an orchestra chair on one of the evenings of the week while Mr. Vining Bowers, who had a part in "Central Park," was on the stage, recalled forcibly to mind a similar occasion ten years before, when the same actor was on the stage of the theatre at New Orleans, and made a ridiculous exhibition of political feeling in presence of General Banks, the desimilar occasion ten years before, when the same actor was on the stage of the theatre at New Orleans, and made a ridiculous exhibition of political feeling in presence of General Banks, the department commander, who was then, too, quietly seated among the orchestra chairs. As all eyes turned on the commanding general when the actor performed what was regarded as a studied act of defiance of the national authority in the rebel city. Banks felt obliged to issue an order on the following day prohibiting the further appearance of Mr. Bowers on the stage; but he sent him at the same time a kindly-worded private note, regretting that a piece of useless and ill-timed melodramatic folly should compel him, as a matter of duty, to become a censor over the stage. Whatever his military qualities Banks was no epauletted despot; but the temper of the times and the exigencies of his place required him to do many arbitrary and distasteful things. Bluff Ben Butler would have put the choleric actor to work on the guiters, with a ball and chain to cool his heels—that is, if the certainty of the result had not, which it probably would, have deterred the deed.

THE ALBURET LADIES

tainty of the result had not, which it probably would, have deterred the deed.

THE CABINET LADIES

are soon to begin their weekly receptions; the light infantry battalion project a grand ball, at which the militia lions of the leading cities are to appear as invited guestis; the Choral Society has a programme of a complimentary concert to representatives of the press and honorary members, and numerous other "events" of social import are about to "come off."

Bishop Wood, of the Catholic Diocese of Philadelphia, has been here for several days, the guest of the Rev. Mr. Boyle, of St. Peter's, on Capitol Hill, the "Father Burke of Washington," and Father Glackmeyer, an eloquent priest, of New York, has been holding a mission at St. Stephen's. The well known Catholic church of St. Matthew, on H street, where most of the foreign Ministers and attachés of that faith attend, with their familles, is street, where most of the foreign Ministers and attachés of that faith attend, with their families, is to be provided with costly illuminated windows, in the pointed style, at the charge of several wealthy members of the congregation, who take each a window, to bear their name.

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER TO CUBA. A Calcium Light Thrown Upon the Ever Faithful Isle.

[From the Newark Journal, Dec. 20.] The HERALD is throwing its powerful calcium lights on the terrible struggle which has for years been going on in Cuba between the heroic Cubans and the blood-thirsty and brutal Spaniards. Henderson, its correspondent, who was commissioned to go and see what the actual state of affairs is in the "Ever Faithful Isle," has returned, and two or three pages of Thursday's issue are devoted to the detailment of his story. From it we learn that his mission has not been a failure, as the HERALD itself editorially concluded some weeks since, but, on the contrary, has been a complete success. He has seen how the land lies with the Spaniards, and he has been in the camp and retreats of the brave insurgents, and he tells his unvarnished tale in a style that commands for it a patient consideration. He explains how, when his mission was accomplished, he had nothing to do but come home. To have yielded to the Spanish demands and published in their prints the news he pro-cured at the expense of the Herald would have been gross dereliction of duty. To stay after declining was to needlessly endanger his life. The HERALD itself now gives him full credit for his pluck and efficiency, which is no more than fair. as the result of the news he brings it concludes too, that the Cubans, unaided, cannot triumph in their struggle for independence, and that Spain "cannot name any definite period within a score of years at which the rebellion will be finally and completely crushed and the beautiful island restored throughout its length and breadth to peace and industry. It, in fine, presents the horrid pic ture of a brutalized conflict without prospect of cessation." Our able and gallant contemporary then proceeds to point out with characteristic vigor the duty of the United States,

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

MR. J. ALEXANDER MCGEE, of No. 7 Barclay street, in this city, has just issued a very neat and handsome little book, containing Mr. Froude's lectures in Association Hall, with a preface and critical notes from the pen of Colonel James E. McGee. As Colonel McGee is an adopted citizen of the United States, of Irish birth, it is scarcely necessary to say that his views of Irish history differ from those o Mr. Froude, so that in this compact volume the "American jury" to which the latter has appealed will have additional evidence before them. verdict, we anticipate, will be on the side of the

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, a treatise of her origin and life, by the Archpriest de Basaroff, with the consent of the author translated by Rev. Nicho las Bjerring, priest of the Orthodox Eastern Church, will soon appear in print.

THE KNIPE AGAIN.

At eleven o'clock last night John Connors, sixteen years of age, of 34 East Forty-eighth street, stabbed Mortimer Shea, of 383 East Forty-eighth street, twenty years of age, in the arm, on the corner of Forty-eighth street and First avenue. wounding him seriously. Shea was taken to the Nineteenth precinct station house, where his wound was dressed by Dr. White, and then sent home. It is not known whether the police arrested Connors or not. In the present state of the atmosphere of crime the people suppose such a fact of some importance.

WASHINGTON.

Another Chapter in the Credit-Mobiller Story-Alley as a Reporter of a Secret Committee. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1872. Judge Poland is just now the most unhappy and

lisgruntled man remaining in Washington. Hereofore it has been his delight to promenade on Pennsylvania avenue late in the afternoon, and to bow graciously to those British visitors who, deluded by his strong personal resemblance to the British Minister, would say, "How are you, Sir Edward?" But to-day he refuses to be comforted, and discourses plaintively on the want of principle which prevails among rich men. It appears that John B. Alley, heretofore alluded to in the HERALD as the Mephistopheles of Faust Ames, persuaded the amiable Poland to have his committee meetings secret, and Poland has consequently enjoined secresy on all those permitted to hear the examinations, either as parties interested or members of the committee. The secrets of the Star Chamber were pretty well kept up until Thursday, when Alley had the floor and undertook to crossexamine Colonel McComb. In this he failed completely, endeavoring to get the Colonel entangled about some unimportant dates and to make him contradict himself, but without much success. Annoyed by his failure he trotted off at night to the room of the correspondent of a moral paper who looks after Dawes' interests, and gave him, so far as he could remember, an account of what had taken place in the committee that This morning the reportorial labors of Alley returned here in print, and the benign Judge Poland has thus proof of the duplicity of his friend Alley. The matter will be brought before the House after the recess, when a motion will be made to throw open the committee room, and the conduct of Alley will be exposed. It is also expected that Thomas C. Durant will be called upon to tell what he knows about the Crédit Mobilier and John B. Alley's financial operations in raising money for Oakes Ames. The venerable Poland is so incensed with Alley that fair play in the committee may now be expected.

Progress of the Northern Boundary Com

That pleasant backwoods party known as the Northern Boundary Commission has reached the Pembina River, and is pushing its work westward at an expense of \$150,000 a year. They now want an escort of forty engineer soldiers to preserve Medical and Surgical History of the War.

Two ponderous quarto volumes, profusely illustrated, of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War" have been published, and the question now is, How shall the edition of five thousand be distributed? The Surgeon General wants the work donated to libraries, surgeons who served in the army during the war, &c., but the Congressmen want to distribute the volumes as patronage among their partisans. Meanwhile the books are stacked up in a damp room at the government bindery, and will soon be injured by mould. The Electoral Vote of Nebraska.

General S. H. Strickland, of Omaha, arrived here to-day, bearing the electoral vote of Nebraska for Grant and Wilson. For a time it was a question what he should do with the package. The Vice President and President pro tem, of the Senate had both left Washington, and it was doubtful whether they would return until after the time specified for receiving the vote. General Strickland finally de posited the votes with the Secretary of State. Weekly Currency Statement.

Fractional currency received from the printing bureau for the week ending to-day, \$1,210,000; shipments, \$296,800; notes shipped, \$650,000. The Treasurer nolds as security for national bank circulation, \$380,328,000 and for deposits of public money, \$15,568,000. Internal Revenue Receipts.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$217,820; receipts for the month, \$6,085,055; for the fiscal year Bank Circulation Outstanding.

\$342,480,056. The Last of 1848 Loans.

There has just come in for payment, which has been made at the Treasury Department, the last outstanding bond, amounting to \$5,500, of the oan of March 31, 1848, of which the whole amount issued was \$24,900, and which matured July 1, 1868. The amount just paid ceased to bear interest on that date. This loan will hereafter disappear from

the public debt statement. Balances in the Treasury. The balances on hand in the Treasury of the

United States at the close of business to-day were:-Currency, \$4,187,052 50; coin, \$69,831,800 99, including \$19,269,000 coin certificates; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$27,935,000.

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22-1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The pressure has continued increasing with falling temperatures, northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather over the Southern States; cloudy veather with light snow prevailed during the day from Tennessee to Lower Michigan and the Lower Lake region, and is now prevailing over the Eastern and Middle States north of Maryland where the

temperature has fallen.

Probabilities, For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi generally northwesterly to northeasterly winds, clear weather and low temperatures; for the Mid-dle and New England States, cloudy weather and dight snow, mostly over the northern portion during the night, but on Sunday north-westerily to southwesterily winds, and clear and clearing cold weather; north of the Ohio Valley clear weather, rising temperature and westerly to southerly winds; but the midnight telegraphic reports from Wisconsin to Lake Michigan and Westward have not yet been received.

The Weather in this City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

| 1571. | 1872. | 1871. | 1872. | 1871. | 1872. | 1874. | 3 32 3:30 P. M. 8 32 6 A. M... | 1 below zero. 29 6 P. M. 7 30 9 A. M... | 1 below zero. 28 6 P. M. 7 27 12 M. 3 29 12 P. M. 7 26 Average temperature yesterday. 2834 Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 4% last year.

Average temperature for corresponding week last year.

Average temperature for corresponding past week.

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Last Night's Snow Storm.

Scarcely had the unpleasant effects of the two recent heavy snows and heavier rains, the endless slush, mounds of mud and dissolving ice and nasty little puddles began to disappear from the streets, than we are threatened with a third edition. Shortly after seven o'clock last night the weather suddenly became intensely cold, and the heavy looking clouds overhead were to many the portent of 'more snow." On the principal avenues of the city the worshippers of Santa Claus were out in great numbers, but the rapidity of their movements indicated a desire to complete their outdoor business as speedily as possible, to fee from the bracing atmosphere for the warmth and comforts of home. Soon after midnight it began to snow heavily, and at two o'clock the dry, frozen streets and buildings of the metropolis were covered with a genuine seasonable sheet of white beautiful snow. slush, mounds of mud and dissolving ice and nasty

Severe Weather in the Northwest.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 21, 1872. The weather all over the Northwest is the most severe known for years. The mercury at Fort Garry, Manitoba, is 42 degrees below zero; at St. Paul and Minneapolis, 30 degrees; Milwaukee, in the middle of the day, 20 degrees below zero.

The passenger trains on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad are working through slowly. The nine o'clock P. M. train from St. Paul to-night has been suspended. been suspended.

A number of persons have had their ears and feet frozen, but no serious cases are reported.

THE WAR AGAINST THE MODOCS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21, 1872 General Crook has adopted the policy of enlist ing friendly Indians to fight the warlike Apaches The indian agents are co-operating with General Crook, and, if not interfered with, he expects to make the campaign short and decisive.

LOUISIANA.

The Crescent City Indignant Over Durell's Last Coup.

WHY THE TIMES WAS SEIZED.

Society Despondent and Business Paralyzed.

Uncle Sam's Forty Millions To Be Appealed To for Sympathy.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21, 1872. The non-appearance of the Times this morning and the announcement in the other papers of its suspension last evening, by order of Judge Durell, has caused a fresh burst of indignation among the citizens of New Orieans, not confined to those belonging to the present dominant party. This interference with the liberty of the press, as well as the rights of the citizens, with, as it appeared, only an ex parle statement to justify it, brought into review the possible animus which might guide such usurpation. The publication of a fac simile of Judge Durell's signature to the order taking possession of the State House, in which there was clearly intended to be suggested an appeal from "Philip drunk to Philip sober," and the severe and caustic articles continued from day to day in the Times upon Judge Durell's course in the present crisis are taken to furnish motive enough for his action yesterday. As to his manner of proceeding this has likewise been freely canvassed, bringing out

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of alleged facts touching the clause in one section in the case as presented in Judge Durell's Courtviz., "The promissory note for \$1,500 is admitted to e a bona fide claim, the note having been given by Mr. Weed, the defendant, to Mr. McKee, in settlement of their partnership account. This note is now overdue some six months; but no demand has been made for its payment, either before or since such maturity, and the proceedings in Judge Durell's Court were undertaken and pressed to their present status without notice served upon either the Times or its attorneys."

Again, in respect to the plaintiff in this matter, statements are made in reference to his connec tion with the Bankruptcy Court, which represent him as in the receipt of patronage from Judge Durell, and so subject to his influence. The unususual circumstance of his appearance thus in such active opposition to his old partner would seem to be some explanation. The Times office today is closed, the entire staff having deserted the building and left it in the possession of the United States officers. A notice appears on the front door SUNDAY TIMES WILL BE ISSUED TO-MORROW

from 56 Camp street, whither, upon investigation, in an almost unfurnished loft, the Times was found to have been temporarily located. A few idle lotterers linger in front of the old quarters, peering occasionally in at the windows; but as no one is visible their satisfaction is not much. Pending the continuance of Judge Durell's order a paper under this title, No Times, will be published from this number, by Messrs. ex-Judge Alexander Walker and Edward C. Hancock, late associate editors of the New Orleans Times. As an offset to the feeling of indignation among the citizens which I spoke of above there are many who rejoice at this action of Judge Durell, which they stigmatize as utterly unworthy a Judge of the Supreme Court in thus permitting personal rancour to influence judicial action, as they contend he has, and regard this mal apropos movement of his as certain to stimulate his colleagues at Washington to send one of their number here that the dignity of the United States Bench mny be vindicated and respect for it restored. The sympathy of the people, natural enough, under the circum stances and in the present difficulty, was abundantly shown all day in the rush of advertisers for to-morrow's issue, which was far in excess, owing to the necessarily contracted form of the paper.

The Emeute from a Commercial Standpoint.

The following communication has been handed to us for publication by the New York correspondent of a business firm in the Crescent City:-

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16, 1872. state of affairs has been such that business has been perfectly stagnant and collections imprac-ticable. We replied to your telegram this morn-ing, and have strained a point to assist you all we

could.

Unless you of the North render us assistance, through your representatives in Congress, our state will become a barren waste. We trust you will take a proper view of our political helplessness against the government at Washington, and, by putting yourselves in our place, see what is in store for us.

putting yourselves in our place, see what is in stord for us.

Our community is made to suffer on account of the hatred existing between Warmoth and General Grant, while we take no part in the matter, so far as recognizing Warmoth as our political leader, of as representative of the people of the State. Our papers represent the truth as taken from a mercantile standpoint, and the committee of our leading and best citizens who have gone to Washington to properly represent the case will state the matter in such a light, without reference to party politics, and must demand attention of the Executive, Should they fail, however, and our people receive no redress, it will then behove the people of the North to move in the matter. Those who are not for us are against us; and when we know these we shall the better understand with whom we have to deal. Yours, respectfully, K. AND B.

Associate Justice Bradley Not Likely to Go to Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1872. It can be positively stated on good authority that Judge Bradley has not signified any intention to go to New Orleans during the present term of the United States Supreme Court, and it is pretty certain that he will not do so unless requested by the President, who, as head of the political department of the government, is more especially charged with the political relations between the States and the general government. It is understood the Supreme Court does not regard itself as having any power over the question whether Judge Bradley should or should not go to New Orleans, and as his going there at all at this juncture, at the request of pri vate parties or from his own volition, might have the appearance of distrust of the two Judges already on or near the spot, he would be very reluctant to take such a course, however willing to do anything in his power to aid in settling the un-

An Appeal to the United States Proposed. The New Orleans Committee will hold another meeting here on Monday instead, of going to New York as yesterday contemplated. They will then agree upon an address to the people of the United States.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN A BALLEOOM IN

About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning a fight occurred in Newman's ballroom, 475 Ninth avenue. Almost every man in the place at the time joined in the melée. The screams of the women attracted the attention of Roundsman Meade, of the Twentieth precinct. He called to his assistance officers Bowman. Darke and Lobe. They went into the ballroom, and the crowd ceased fighting among themselves and turned their clubs and pistois on the police. For some time they resisted the officers, but clubs were used with such skill and force that the rumans gave way, and two of them, named Keevins and Kiernan, were arrested. Roundsman Meade and Officer Darke were wounded in the melée, so were the two desperadoes taken to the station house. The police acted throughout the affair with great courage and indgment, and but for their coolness and patience, blood would most certainly have been shed. men attracted the attention of Roundsman Meade.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN AR-KANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 21, 1872. A fire occurred last night at Dardanelle which destroyed nearly half the business part of the town, including the United States Land Office and the Post Office. All the books in the Land Office were destroyed. Valuable documents in the Post Office were save